

THE NORTHERN TRIBUNE
AN INDEPENDENT WEEKLY

Published every Thursday at Grande Prairie, Alberta. The Tribune's aim is to thoroughly "cover" the local news field with the best and most accurate news to aid in the development of the Peace River Country and help make known this "Northern Empire." All news is printed, without intentional distortion. The paper's opinions are expressed only in its editorial column.

Letters for publication are welcomed. A pen name may be used, though ever care should be taken to use proper names, not necessarily for publication, but as evidence of good faith. In publishing letters, the Tribune does not imply agreement with any opinions contained therein.

J. R. YULE, Editor

Subscription Rates:

One Year, in British Empire... \$1.00
One Year, in British Empire... .75
One Year, in United States... .50

Legal and other advertising rates furnished on application.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1933

NOW IS THE TIME TO PREPARE
FOR RELIEF WORK FOR
THE WINTER

That there will be an considerable relief work necessary in unorganized districts is the information received at the Tribune office.

Now is the time to prepare for this relief and not leave it till the winter sets in. The consequences of hardships are bound to result.

Organization is absolutely necessary to meet this emergency. The Tribune takes it upon itself to advise the areas needing relief organize committees to meet this emergency. It makes a complete check-up of those who are or will be in want. Such committees could be in a better position, knowing the people concerned, to make a list of the worthy needy ones and find out just what can be done in the emergency effort in meeting the situation.

The limits of voluntary efforts should be set. The Tribune has been in touch with winter sets in and what cannot be met by this method should be handed over to the relief committee.

Through our office, greatly help the police, who have done such splendid work since the depression set in.

If such organizations are formed, delay can be avoided by an intelligent committee of the best men available.

Winter, it best will be with us before very long.

NOW IS THE TIME TO ACT.

CATLE SHOULD BE FINISHED
BEFORE BEING SHIPPED

The Tribune, on information obtained from those in a position to know the market, has for some time stressed the necessity of finishing cattle before shipping them to the outside market for the reason that unfinishing cattle bring a lower price, very little after expenses.

POINTERS IN CAMPAIGNING

Political campaign managers, prospective or otherwise, would have done well to study the campaign of the men they had visited the Grande Prairie High School, where a vigorous campaign was carried on in the school and on the Literary Society. Such political managers would have got quite a few pointers from the men involved.

RE_TYPE OF BACON HOG

On Friday afternoon the writer visited the school and noted some of the changes that had been made in the school and dormitory.

THE SUPPORTERS OF ONE OF THE CANDIDATES FOR THE DISTRICT

On Friday afternoon the writer visited the school and noted some of the changes that had been made in the school and dormitory.

OTHER QUESTIONS:

"We feel that it will pay the farmers to start feeding their cattle on grain, as the market makes their rough steers between January and March, and then again between April and June, when the cattle between January and July."

Mr. Gainer points out the seriousness of the food situation in Ontario, adding that the price of bacon cattle at much higher prices this winter from the first of January until the summer months.

There are several hundred head of stockers in this area and there is a plenty of grain available to the market their rough steers between January and March, and then again between April and June, when the cattle between January and July."

Mr. Gainer states that frost wheat is without doubt the best feed there is, and that it is the best feed, and advises feeding it in bundles.

A note of optimism is struck in the following with regard to the hog market.

"We believe hogs will be considerably higher this winter than they were last winter. We are not prepared to say that hogs will be twice as high in Alberta this winter as it was from November to January."

There is no doubt in Mr. Gainer's mind that practically every steer that is fed grain a few months will be twice as high as it was last winter.

The above opinion, and advice, comes from one of the most experienced men in the packing business, is worthy of serious consideration as one of the parts of the peace River.

These having feed and in a position to do so, the Tribune would like to advise, and no feed should get in touch with W. J. Thompson, district agriculturalist, Grande Prairie.

MUST LEARN TO
ADVERTISE!

Addressing a meeting of Grande Prairie and Spirit River Merchants recently, the Retail Merchants Association stated he could not explain why so much business was lost to mail order houses from country districts.

Of course, there is a reason and the reason is that the mail order houses know how and are able to advertise, while only a comparatively few individuals are in such a favorable position.

The Tribune offers no advice in this connection, as it is the Tribune's belief, and has much to learn. For instance, a farmer subscriber came into the Tribune office the other day and said: "The first thing I did was to imagine it! That man had all mail order houses printed butter wrappers

and the cost, but he didn't know that his home-town paper (which had been religiously read by every member of the family) was the same cost as the mail order houses. Who was to say that it was?"

And still another case: Over two weeks ago the subscription price of The Tribune for one year was \$1.00, the number of subscriptions being received accompanied by two dollars. The Tribune, in the great family journal, can be had for only one dollar per annum. Had a man been so foolish as to buy a copy of The Tribune when the cut was made a big dollar mark or some other attractive price, he would have been well advised through the paper and the world told in cursive, but none the less convincing, that the cut was made for the benefit of the class in the whole district—one read and passed on from reader to reader—until such time as the subscriber price of \$2.00, or for only one dollar!

These incidents have convinced The Tribune management that they, too, must learn from the mail order houses and—ADVERTISE!

Along The Trail
By J. B. YULE

A MEETING OF THE M.A.'S

Monday morning last T. W. Lawyer called at The Tribune office to advise the Tribune management of the story regarding the coming meeting of the M.A.'s.

The pencil and pad were immediately taken and the time taken down, the facts. At this point the attorney lauded.

"What's the movement?" I asked.

Then explained that the M.A.'s were talking about were minus their appendix.

Especially I asked. The M.A. for the reason that in my time I have met simple people who were, as a rule, minus their appendix.

"The appendix," he said, "is the last time of course he was going to attend the convention."

"Will the appendix be used to get sick with pain in the stomach. They called it inflammation of the bowels. I am not sure, but I have been told that if he has it he can pass out."

Some years ago I asked a M.A. why people in his country were troubled with appendicitis. He said, "Because such a disease was very unusual and he attributed this to the fact that they were fond of fruits and vegetables."

"I like the Tosties," he said, "but I have a stomach ache."

He then explained that he used to get sick with pain in the stomach. They called it inflammation of the bowels. I am not sure, but I have been told that if he has it he can pass out."

Some years ago I asked a M.A. why people in his country were troubled with appendicitis. He said, "Because such a disease was very unusual and he attributed this to the fact that they were fond of fruits and vegetables."

"I like the Tosties," he said, "but I have a stomach ache."

He then explained that he used to get sick with pain in the stomach. They called it inflammation of the bowels. I am not sure, but I have been told that if he has it he can pass out."

Some years ago I asked a M.A. why people in his country were troubled with appendicitis. He said, "Because such a disease was very unusual and he attributed this to the fact that they were fond of fruits and vegetables."

"I like the Tosties," he said, "but I have a stomach ache."

He then explained that he used to get sick with pain in the stomach. They called it inflammation of the bowels. I am not sure, but I have been told that if he has it he can pass out."

Some years ago I asked a M.A. why people in his country were troubled with appendicitis. He said, "Because such a disease was very unusual and he attributed this to the fact that they were fond of fruits and vegetables."

"I like the Tosties," he said, "but I have a stomach ache."

He then explained that he used to get sick with pain in the stomach. They called it inflammation of the bowels. I am not sure, but I have been told that if he has it he can pass out."

Some years ago I asked a M.A. why people in his country were troubled with appendicitis. He said, "Because such a disease was very unusual and he attributed this to the fact that they were fond of fruits and vegetables."

"I like the Tosties," he said, "but I have a stomach ache."

He then explained that he used to get sick with pain in the stomach. They called it inflammation of the bowels. I am not sure, but I have been told that if he has it he can pass out."

Some years ago I asked a M.A. why people in his country were troubled with appendicitis. He said, "Because such a disease was very unusual and he attributed this to the fact that they were fond of fruits and vegetables."

"I like the Tosties," he said, "but I have a stomach ache."

He then explained that he used to get sick with pain in the stomach. They called it inflammation of the bowels. I am not sure, but I have been told that if he has it he can pass out."

Some years ago I asked a M.A. why people in his country were troubled with appendicitis. He said, "Because such a disease was very unusual and he attributed this to the fact that they were fond of fruits and vegetables."

"I like the Tosties," he said, "but I have a stomach ache."

He then explained that he used to get sick with pain in the stomach. They called it inflammation of the bowels. I am not sure, but I have been told that if he has it he can pass out."

Some years ago I asked a M.A. why people in his country were troubled with appendicitis. He said, "Because such a disease was very unusual and he attributed this to the fact that they were fond of fruits and vegetables."

"I like the Tosties," he said, "but I have a stomach ache."

He then explained that he used to get sick with pain in the stomach. They called it inflammation of the bowels. I am not sure, but I have been told that if he has it he can pass out."

Some years ago I asked a M.A. why people in his country were troubled with appendicitis. He said, "Because such a disease was very unusual and he attributed this to the fact that they were fond of fruits and vegetables."

"I like the Tosties," he said, "but I have a stomach ache."

He then explained that he used to get sick with pain in the stomach. They called it inflammation of the bowels. I am not sure, but I have been told that if he has it he can pass out."

Some years ago I asked a M.A. why people in his country were troubled with appendicitis. He said, "Because such a disease was very unusual and he attributed this to the fact that they were fond of fruits and vegetables."

"I like the Tosties," he said, "but I have a stomach ache."

He then explained that he used to get sick with pain in the stomach. They called it inflammation of the bowels. I am not sure, but I have been told that if he has it he can pass out."

Some years ago I asked a M.A. why people in his country were troubled with appendicitis. He said, "Because such a disease was very unusual and he attributed this to the fact that they were fond of fruits and vegetables."

"I like the Tosties," he said, "but I have a stomach ache."

He then explained that he used to get sick with pain in the stomach. They called it inflammation of the bowels. I am not sure, but I have been told that if he has it he can pass out."

Some years ago I asked a M.A. why people in his country were troubled with appendicitis. He said, "Because such a disease was very unusual and he attributed this to the fact that they were fond of fruits and vegetables."

"I like the Tosties," he said, "but I have a stomach ache."

He then explained that he used to get sick with pain in the stomach. They called it inflammation of the bowels. I am not sure, but I have been told that if he has it he can pass out."

Some years ago I asked a M.A. why people in his country were troubled with appendicitis. He said, "Because such a disease was very unusual and he attributed this to the fact that they were fond of fruits and vegetables."

"I like the Tosties," he said, "but I have a stomach ache."

He then explained that he used to get sick with pain in the stomach. They called it inflammation of the bowels. I am not sure, but I have been told that if he has it he can pass out."

Some years ago I asked a M.A. why people in his country were troubled with appendicitis. He said, "Because such a disease was very unusual and he attributed this to the fact that they were fond of fruits and vegetables."

"I like the Tosties," he said, "but I have a stomach ache."

He then explained that he used to get sick with pain in the stomach. They called it inflammation of the bowels. I am not sure, but I have been told that if he has it he can pass out."

Some years ago I asked a M.A. why people in his country were troubled with appendicitis. He said, "Because such a disease was very unusual and he attributed this to the fact that they were fond of fruits and vegetables."

"I like the Tosties," he said, "but I have a stomach ache."

He then explained that he used to get sick with pain in the stomach. They called it inflammation of the bowels. I am not sure, but I have been told that if he has it he can pass out."

Some years ago I asked a M.A. why people in his country were troubled with appendicitis. He said, "Because such a disease was very unusual and he attributed this to the fact that they were fond of fruits and vegetables."

"I like the Tosties," he said, "but I have a stomach ache."

He then explained that he used to get sick with pain in the stomach. They called it inflammation of the bowels. I am not sure, but I have been told that if he has it he can pass out."

Some years ago I asked a M.A. why people in his country were troubled with appendicitis. He said, "Because such a disease was very unusual and he attributed this to the fact that they were fond of fruits and vegetables."

"I like the Tosties," he said, "but I have a stomach ache."

He then explained that he used to get sick with pain in the stomach. They called it inflammation of the bowels. I am not sure, but I have been told that if he has it he can pass out."

Some years ago I asked a M.A. why people in his country were troubled with appendicitis. He said, "Because such a disease was very unusual and he attributed this to the fact that they were fond of fruits and vegetables."

"I like the Tosties," he said, "but I have a stomach ache."

He then explained that he used to get sick with pain in the stomach. They called it inflammation of the bowels. I am not sure, but I have been told that if he has it he can pass out."

Some years ago I asked a M.A. why people in his country were troubled with appendicitis. He said, "Because such a disease was very unusual and he attributed this to the fact that they were fond of fruits and vegetables."

"I like the Tosties," he said, "but I have a stomach ache."

He then explained that he used to get sick with pain in the stomach. They called it inflammation of the bowels. I am not sure, but I have been told that if he has it he can pass out."

Some years ago I asked a M.A. why people in his country were troubled with appendicitis. He said, "Because such a disease was very unusual and he attributed this to the fact that they were fond of fruits and vegetables."

"I like the Tosties," he said, "but I have a stomach ache."

He then explained that he used to get sick with pain in the stomach. They called it inflammation of the bowels. I am not sure, but I have been told that if he has it he can pass out."

Some years ago I asked a M.A. why people in his country were troubled with appendicitis. He said, "Because such a disease was very unusual and he attributed this to the fact that they were fond of fruits and vegetables."

"I like the Tosties," he said, "but I have a stomach ache."

He then explained that he used to get sick with pain in the stomach. They called it inflammation of the bowels. I am not sure, but I have been told that if he has it he can pass out."

Some years ago I asked a M.A. why people in his country were troubled with appendicitis. He said, "Because such a disease was very unusual and he attributed this to the fact that they were fond of fruits and vegetables."

"I like the Tosties," he said, "but I have a stomach ache."

He then explained that he used to get sick with pain in the stomach. They called it inflammation of the bowels. I am not sure, but I have been told that if he has it he can pass out."

Some years ago I asked a M.A. why people in his country were troubled with appendicitis. He said, "Because such a disease was very unusual and he attributed this to the fact that they were fond of fruits and vegetables."

"I like the Tosties," he said, "but I have a stomach ache."

He then explained that he used to get sick with pain in the stomach. They called it inflammation of the bowels. I am not sure, but I have been told that if he has it he can pass out."

Some years ago I asked a M.A. why people in his country were troubled with appendicitis. He said, "Because such a disease was very unusual and he attributed this to the fact that they were fond of fruits and vegetables."

"I like the Tosties," he said, "but I have a stomach ache."

He then explained that he used to get sick with pain in the stomach. They called it inflammation of the bowels. I am not sure, but I have been told that if he has it he can pass out."

Some years ago I asked a M.A. why people in his country were troubled with appendicitis. He said, "Because such a disease was very unusual and he attributed this to the fact that they were fond of fruits and vegetables."

"I like the Tosties," he said, "but I have a stomach ache."

He then explained that he used to get sick with pain in the stomach. They called it inflammation of the bowels. I am not sure, but I have been told that if he has it he can pass out."

Some years ago I asked a M.A. why people in his country were troubled with appendicitis. He said, "Because such a disease was very unusual and he attributed this to the fact that they were fond of fruits and vegetables."

"I like the Tosties," he said, "but I have a stomach ache."

He then explained that he used to get sick with pain in the stomach. They called it inflammation of the bowels. I am not sure, but I have been told that if he has it he can pass out."

Some years ago I asked a M.A. why people in his country were troubled with appendicitis. He said, "Because such a disease was very unusual and he attributed this to the fact that they were fond of fruits and vegetables."

"I like the Tosties," he said, "but I have a stomach ache."

He then explained that he used to get sick with pain in the stomach. They called it inflammation of the bowels. I am not sure, but I have been told that if he has it he can pass out."

Some years ago I asked a M.A. why people in his country were troubled with appendicitis. He said, "Because such a disease was very unusual and he attributed this to the fact that they were fond of fruits and vegetables."

"I like the Tosties," he said, "but I have a stomach ache."

He then explained that he used to get sick with pain in the stomach. They called it inflammation of the bowels. I am not sure, but I have been told that if he has it he can pass out."

Some years ago I asked a M.A. why people in his country were troubled with appendicitis. He said, "Because such a disease was very unusual and he attributed this to the fact that they were fond of fruits and vegetables."

"I like the Tosties," he said, "but I have a stomach ache."

He then explained that he used to get sick with pain in the stomach. They called it inflammation of the bowels. I am not sure, but I have been told that if he has it he can pass out."

Some years ago I asked a M.A. why people in his country were troubled with appendicitis. He said, "Because such a disease was very unusual and he attributed this to the fact that they were fond of fruits and vegetables."

"I like the Tosties," he said, "but I have a stomach ache."

He then explained that he used to get sick with pain in the stomach. They called it inflammation of the bowels. I am not sure, but I have been told that if he has it he can pass out."

Some years ago I asked a M.A. why people in his country were troubled with appendicitis. He said, "Because such a disease was very unusual and he attributed this to the fact that they were fond of fruits and vegetables."

"I like the Tosties," he said, "but I have a stomach ache."

He then explained that he used to get sick with pain in the stomach. They called it inflammation of the bowels. I am not sure, but I have been told that if he has it he can pass out."

Some years ago I asked a M.A. why people in his country were troubled with appendicitis. He said, "Because such a disease was very unusual and he attributed this to the fact that they were fond of fruits and vegetables."

"I like the Tosties," he said, "but I have a stomach ache."

He then explained that he used to get sick with pain in the stomach. They called it inflammation of the bowels. I am not sure, but I have been told that if he has it he can pass out."

Some years ago I asked a M.A. why people in his country were troubled with appendicitis. He said, "Because such a disease was very unusual and he attributed this to the fact that they were fond of fruits and vegetables."

"I like the Tosties," he said, "but I have a stomach ache."

He then explained that he used to get sick with pain in the stomach. They called it inflammation of the bowels. I am not sure, but I have been told that if he has it he can pass out."

Some years ago I asked a M.A. why people in his country were troubled with appendicitis. He said, "Because such a disease was very unusual and he attributed this to the fact that they were fond of fruits and vegetables."

"I like the Tosties," he said, "but I have a stomach ache."

He then explained that he used to get sick with pain in the stomach. They called it inflammation of the bowels. I am not sure, but I have been told that if he has it he can pass out."

Some years ago I asked a M.A. why people in his country were troubled with appendicitis. He said, "Because such a disease was very unusual and he attributed this to the fact that they were fond of fruits and vegetables."

"I like the Tosties," he said, "but I have a stomach ache."

He then explained that he used to get sick with pain in the stomach. They called it inflammation of the bowels. I am not sure, but I have been told that if he has it he can pass out."

Some years ago I asked a M.A. why people in his country were troubled with appendicitis. He said, "Because such a disease was very unusual and he attributed this to the fact that they were fond of fruits and vegetables."

"I like the Tosties," he said, "but I have a stomach ache."

He then explained that he used to get sick with pain in the stomach. They called it inflammation of the bowels. I am not sure, but I have been told that if he has it he can pass out."

Some years ago I asked a M.A. why people in his country were troubled with appendicitis. He said, "Because such a disease was very unusual and he attributed this to the fact that they were fond of fruits and vegetables."

"I like the Tosties," he said, "but I have a stomach ache."

He then explained that he used to get sick with pain in the stomach. They called it inflammation of the bowels. I am not sure, but I have been told that if he has it he can pass out."

Some years ago I asked a M.A. why people in his country were troubled with appendicitis. He said, "Because such a disease was very unusual and he attributed this to the fact that they were fond of fruits and vegetables."

"I like the Tosties," he said, "but I have a stomach ache."

He then explained that he used to get sick with pain in the stomach. They called it inflammation of the bowels. I am not sure, but I have been told that if he has it he can pass out."

Some years ago I asked a M.A. why people in his country were troubled with appendicitis. He said, "Because such a disease was very unusual and he attributed this to the fact that they were fond of fruits and vegetables."

"I like the Tosties," he said, "but I have a stomach ache."

He then explained that he used to get sick with pain in the stomach. They called it inflammation of the bowels. I am not sure, but I have been told that if he has it he can pass out."

Some years ago I asked a M.A. why people in his country were troubled with appendicitis. He said, "Because such a disease was very unusual and he attributed this to the fact that they were fond of fruits and vegetables."

"I like the Tosties," he said, "but I have a stomach ache."

He then explained that he used to get sick with pain in the stomach. They called it inflammation of the bowels. I am not sure, but I have been told that if he has it he can pass out."

Some years ago I asked a M.A. why people in his country were troubled with appendicitis. He said, "Because such a disease was very unusual and he attributed this to the fact that they were fond of fruits and vegetables."

"I like the Tosties," he said, "but I have a stomach ache."

He then explained that he used to get sick with pain in the stomach. They called it inflammation of the bowels. I am not sure, but I have been told that if he has it he can pass out."

Some years ago I asked a M.A. why people in his country were troubled with

THE ROMANCE OF WHEAT

By W. D. ALBRIGHT
(In Canadian Context for September, 1933.)

A rather tall, spare, fair man of about 45 years of age, Dr. Saunders has been a professor, a choir leader or even a minister. He did not resemble a typical scientist, yet he put a picture of living into the hearts of many thousands of farmers, material wealth and relief came to the prairie miles towards the west and north.

The gum he chewed was the gluten of wheat, he knew. One day he attracted particular attention by the size and toughness of the pellet of gum he chewed. Another day, Dr. Charles E. Saunders discovered the milling quality of what was after-wheat known as red fife.

Years before his father, the late Dr. William Saunders, a Devonshire-born pharmacist and bacteriologist, who was born in 1888 in London, England, to become the first Director of the Dominion Bureau of Experimental Pathology, had initiated a wheat sowing and cross-breeding program in the hope of finding or producing a high-quality wheat early enough to capture the market in Western prairies. From the steppes of Russia, the mountains of India, wherever he could, he secured wheat and gathered likely material. This was tried out, but always found wanting. The best wheat he found, however, was obtained north of Leningrad, Russia (Lat. 60 deg. N.), the parallel between the two prairies. A library of four Western provinces, Leningrad was early and a good yielder in Northern climes, but it was not suited to the yellow and the milling quality deficient. Hard Red Calcutta was very early and a fair milling quality, but it was not.

RED FIFE—FATHER OF THEM ALL

Back about 1842, long before the Saunders began manipulating wheats, an Ontario farmer, David Fife, had obtained it from a craft at the Port of Daniels, Ontario, and it was believed to be winter wheat, but mixed with it was a kernel of spring wheat, which grew and maturated. Mr. Fife was a miller and he had a good deal of knowledge of wheat and he increased them. They became known in Canada as the Red Fife, which made a good wheat, but which ripened too late to ripen safely when the wheat belt was pushed farther west and north.

An old Scot for trader informed me that when he came through Marquette, Michigan, there told him it was no use trying to sell wheat west of Portage in Prairie, for beyond that point the ground never ripened in time to market. His opinion regarding the ground front but loosely suggestive of the problem concerned him. The market was slow. "Send us an earlier wheat," was the stentorian plea of the late George C. Carlson, Superintendent of the Iowan Hard Experimental Farm.

THE CROSSING CONTINUES

Dr. Wm. Saunders crossed Ladaog with Red Fife and White Fife, producing, by the first cross, Preston Fife, a good yellow and earlier than Red Fife, but revealing Ladaog in some way, a deficient bread-making quality. Preston proved a stop-gap for some regions, but a bad kind of wheat. The cross continued. In 1892, Dr. Saunders, decided to have crosses of Red Fife and Hard Red Calcutta, at the time, the best wheat throughout Canada. His son, Percy, was sent west to make them at

Brandon, Man., Indian Head, Sask., and Agassiz, B.C. This was done by removing the pollen grains from the flowers of selected heads and placing them on the stigmas of other plants to fertilize the pistils of the flowers. The issue of any particular cross is a noted public controversy.

I recall a noted public controversy between two intellectual giants, Dr. C. E. Saunders and Dr. C. C. Saunders. Robertson held that selection of choice heads from among existing varieties was a back-breaking waste of time and promise of plant improvement. Saunders contended that the introduction of new genetical factors into wheat breeding was the only sure selection to fix the type, was necessary to effect radical improvement. This was not an easy task, as applied to many laymen as the more plausible, but time proved that Dr. Saunders was right. The scientific view, meanwhile, he held to his course. Perseverance is an important component of genius.

MARQUIS DISCOVERED BY WHEELER TEST

In 1888, Dr. C. E. Saunders was appointed to the position of Dominion Cereals, Inverness, so to speak, the product of the cross between father and son, which others had made. Today the Cereal Division of the Central Experimental Farm is equipped with a laboratory which fills a place in our production program, though a small subject to pitch blackness on the kernel, shattering and to certain fungus dis-

selected it and brought it out. Dr. Mackay and other experimentalists of the federal system had proved it in the West, but the nemesis was with an eastern variety, which extended to the northern fringe of the Saskatchewan belt projected it into the limelight.

It was a noted public controversy between two intellectual giants, Dr. C. E. Saunders and Dr. C. C. Saunders. Robertson held that selection of choice heads from among existing varieties was a back-breaking waste of time and promise of plant improvement. Saunders contended that the introduction of new genetical factors into wheat breeding was the only sure selection to fix the type, was necessary to effect radical improvement.

This was not an easy task, as applied to many laymen as the more plausible, but time proved that Dr. Saunders was right. The scientific view, meanwhile, he held to his course. Perseverance is an important component of genius.

brought by G. H. Cutler from Saskatchewan to the University of Alberta and ultimately christened Red Bob 229. It is an excellent, milled wheat, but the nemesis was with an eastern variety, which filled a place in our production program, though a small subject to pitch blackness on the kernel, shattering and to certain fungus dis-

Two weeks earlier than Marquis, it was an excellent hard red wheat, but very short-strawed, very subject to early shattering and was too early to be very productive. Premiums is usually secured at the expense of yield.

It showed up. The leaped had not changed its spots, they were merely subduced. Canadian millers would have none of it. The market was dead. Many of the English and Continental millers were generally tolerant, thinking they could use it in blends. The price of wheat in the McKenzie. A feed grade of wheat was last year raised on riverbed plots in the Peace River country, which was somewhat more productive and sufficiently early was a relative, suffi-

ciently early was a relative, suffi-

Alberta News Bulletin

Issued by Publicity Commissioner,
Government Bldgs., Edmonton,
September 26, 1933.

Southern Alberta's Pioneer Wheat Champion

Since its recovery of the world wheat champion at the World Grain Congress at Buffalo last summer, when Frank Wiltord of St. Albert won the \$2,000 award for the finest sample of hard red spring wheat among competitors from many countries, southern Alberta has discovered that it had a grain champion 40 years ago. A very interesting improvement in quality is now being made in the wheat market in Alberta, according to an announcement made this week by Hon. George H. House, Minister of Agriculture. While the wheat market in Alberta marked nearly one-third of the total markings of hogs in the province, the percentage of top grades was only eight per cent. A very interesting improvement in quality is now being made if the province is to have a full share in the enlarged marketing possibilities of the British market under the new quota scheme it is pointed out.

JOINT PROGRAM FOR HOG IMPROVEMENT

Provincial, federal, and local departments of agriculture, railways, packing companies, stockyards, will combine in an aggressive campaign during the coming year to bring about the objective of bringing about an extensive improvement in the quality of hogs marketed in Alberta, according to an announcement made this week by Hon. George H. House, Minister of Agriculture. While the wheat market in Alberta marked nearly one-third of the total markings of hogs in the province, the percentage of top grades was only eight per cent.

A very interesting improvement in quality is now being made if the province is to have a full share in the enlarged marketing possibilities of the British market under the new quota scheme it is pointed out.

beets will reach last year's record of 150,000 tons.

Alberta Newspaper Man Honored
Chas. Clarke, who founded the High River Times, the High River, Alberta, newspaper, was honored with a special award by the presidency of the Canadian Weekly Newspaper Association at the convention in Vancouver.

RESULTS OF THE JUNIOR GRAIN CLUB COMPETITION

Results have been announced in the annual field plot competition of the provincial grain clubs.

The wheat plot championship goes again to Holborn Club west of Edmonton, which won last year. The oats club, the second place, was the Wolf Creek Club, west of Edmonton. In barley, the top club was Andrew, second, and the third place, the Barrie Club, which was the first place in 1932.

For oats, sown on April 28, harvested on August 12, yield 85 bushels per acre, no irrigation.

For barley, very fine quality, sown on May 5, harvested on August 10, weight 66 bushels per acre, no irrigation. It was at the same international exhibition in Chicago that A. L. Brick, a missionary in the Far East, got a high award for a sample of wheat he exhibited.

Auto Accidents Deaths Decreased

Alberta has been experiencing a marked reduction in the number of accidents in the past three years, according to figures just released by the Provincial Department of Transport. In the province had 77 deaths in 1931 there were 67 deaths, and in 1932 the number fell to 65. The accident rate per 100,000 vehicles was 50.2 in 1931, 49.5 in 1932, 50.0 in 1933. In New Brunswick, 42 in Manitoba, 34 in Saskatchewan, and 55 in British Columbia, the accident rate per 100,000 motor cars registered in 1932 was 56.6, compared with 57.5 in 1931, 56.7 in 1930, 56.2 in 1929, 62.4 in British Columbia, 9.2 in Ontario, 18.7 in Quebec, 17.4 in Newfoundland, 12.1 in Alberta. Alberta's percentage of 55.4 compared with the Canadian percentage of 60.01.

Alberta's Purlored Cattle

Alberta had, according to the 1931 census, a total of 41,310 head of pure-bred cattle in that year, compared with 37,519 in British Columbia, and 23,863 in Manitoba. Alberta was third among the provinces in the number of cattle, third also in respect of numbers of purchased sheep, being led only by Ontario first and Quebec second.

Alberta's Big Year

The present year gives promise of creating a record for the production of creamery butter in Alberta. The total production for the year ending June 30, 1933, when nearly 23,000,000 pounds were produced, for the first time, exceeded the record production of 1932, 21,970,000 pounds, compared with 15,179,700 pounds for the same period in the record year. The record production, a considerable export of Alberta butter to old country markets had been under way, amounting to about 672,000 pounds.

Royal Cooper Heads Anglers' Club

Courtesy Riley Cooper, noted author and angler, who comes every year to Alberta to fish, has been elected president of this year. He has been elected president of the Maligne River Anglers' Club, in Jasper National Park. Mr. Cooper was one of the first to fish in Maligne Lake following the stocking of Maligne Lake, a tributary to the Rockies with trout over a year ago.

Heavy Export of Butter

Some 672,000 pounds of Alberta butter are being exported to British markets this fall, compared with 500,000 caravans plants were ever undertaken from the province. Manufacturers in the province have moved large surplus existing in the country, in an effort to sell the price situation this winter, although the manufacturers will be on the market for a period.

The world Jewish Conference closed its sessions by adopting a resolution calling for a boycott on German goods until the German Jews in Germany have been restored.

Canada has benefited to the extent of \$17,000,000 by the Ottawa trade agreements, stated Sir William Clark, high commissioner in Canada, for the Commonwealth before Vancouver Club.

The radio station at Cameron Bay has been destroyed by fire, it was learned in a radio message received at Ottawa, in which no details regarding the fire were given.

The cause of the fire is not known.

Discussion of plans for the Canadian Medical Association Convention in Ottawa in June, 1934, has resulted in a decision to hold the meeting in June. W. A. Stedman, as the Prince's birthday, June 23, occurs during convention.

Calgary Fish and Game Association has decided to start an investigation of the disease which has killed thousands of ducks in southern Alberta this season. The heaviest toll occurred at Medicine Lake, about 42 miles east of Calgary.

St. Gilbert Christopher Vyle, prominent financier and engineer, who acted as industrial adviser to the United Kingdom delegation to the International Conference held in Ottawa last year, died recently in Birmingham, England. He was 65 years of age.

GREAT WEAKNESS OF CANADA'S EXPORT SYSTEM

One of the greatest weaknesses in Canada's exporting system is that it does not always give prompt and adequate service to the U. S. president, who has written to Chairman Mackenzie of the provincial relief commission, asking for details of Alberta's big year.

ITALIAN ACE DESCRIBES HOW HE FELT FLYING UP-SIDE-DOWN

Sitting in a Chicago hotel, breaking on a muskmelon and coffee, Capt. W. E. Falconer, Canadian ace in number one world's record for up-side-down flight. His latest up-side-up flight, from the United Kingdom, to Canada, took three hours and seven minutes because of the slow speed rate that this "is a swell feeling when you turn upright again," said Falconer. "It's like getting a new birth, after you've been dead."

Asked if a sensation of dizziness occurs when the earth is swarthed around him, he replied: "Ah, that's only a pain of bone, because of the constant weight on one shoulder. The weight is held in the ship by straps which fasten around the shoulder, and the sensation felt is like a 150-pound weight in a basket hanging from the shoulder."

The most thrilling experience in Falconer's career, he said, was had on the trip when his right side of the cockpit dropped half way out of the cockpit. His goggles were torn off by the terrific wind, and when he recovered, he found that he was not a parachute, its weight being too great a handicap in the up-side-down position.

PHONOGRAPH BANNED

Phonographs have been banned from Yemden, in southeast Arabia. The royal ruler and his family have been on a tour of the sound producer will be dealt with severely. He also has issued another law imposing a tax on every man who shares his beard.

Sugar Beet Crop

Raymond sugar factory has opened for operations for the 1933 season. The prospects are that the crop of sugar

A Few Items of World Interest

Archdeacon A. L. Fleming has been created Bishop of the Arctic.

ERA is arranging six-monthly loan at 3 per cent.

Saskatchewan is the world's greatest wheat-growing province.

October 8 to 14 is fire prevention week in Canada.

R. C. lumber exports for August, all records, were 75,422,000 feet.

Idaho and New Mexico are the latest state to go wet.

Amie Bessant, great Theosophical leader, is dead in India, aged 86.

Ada MacKenzie won the Canadian women's golf championship at Winnipeg.

beets will reach last year's record of 150,000 tons.

Alberta Newspaper Man Honored

Chas. Clarke, who founded the High River Times, the High River, Alberta, newspaper, was honored with a special award by the presidency of the Canadian Weekly Newspaper Association at the convention in Vancouver.

RESULTS OF THE JUNIOR GRAIN CLUB COMPETITION

Results have been announced in the annual field plot competition of the provincial grain clubs.

The wheat plot championship goes again to Holborn Club west of Edmonton, which won last year. The oats club, the second place, was the Wolf Creek Club, west of Edmonton. In barley, the top club was Andrew, second, and the third place, the Barrie Club, which was the first place in 1932.

For oats, sown on April 28, harvested on August 12, yield 85 bushels per acre, no irrigation.

For barley, very fine quality, sown on May 5, harvested on August 10, weight 66 bushels per acre, no irrigation. It was at the same international exhibition in Chicago that A. L. Brick, a missionary in the Far East, got a high award for a sample of wheat he exhibited.

Alberta had been experiencing a marked reduction in the number of accidents in the past three years, according to figures just released by the Provincial Department of Transport.

In the province had 77 deaths in 1931 there were 67 deaths, and in 1932 the number fell to 65. The accident rate per 100,000 vehicles was 50.2 in 1931, 49.5 in 1932, 50.0 in 1933. In New Brunswick, 42 in Manitoba, 34 in Saskatchewan, and 55 in British Columbia, the accident rate per 100,000 motor cars registered in 1932 was 56.6, compared with 57.5 in 1931, 56.7 in 1930, 56.2 in 1929, 62.4 in British Columbia, 9.2 in Ontario, 18.7 in Quebec, 17.4 in Newfoundland, 12.1 in Alberta. Alberta's percentage of 55.4 compared with the Canadian percentage of 60.01.

Alberta had been experiencing a marked reduction in the number of accidents in the past three years, according to figures just released by the Provincial Department of Transport.

In the province had 77 deaths in 1931 there were 67 deaths, and in 1932 the number fell to 65. The accident rate per 100,000 vehicles was 50.2 in 1931, 49.5 in 1932, 50.0 in 1933. In New Brunswick, 42 in Manitoba, 34 in Saskatchewan, and 55 in British Columbia, the accident rate per 100,000 motor cars registered in 1932 was 56.6, compared with 57.5 in 1931, 56.7 in 1930, 56.2 in 1929, 62.4 in British Columbia, 9.2 in Ontario, 18.7 in Quebec, 17.4 in Newfoundland, 12.1 in Alberta. Alberta's percentage of 55.4 compared with the Canadian percentage of 60.01.

Alberta had been experiencing a marked reduction in the number of accidents in the past three years, according to figures just released by the Provincial Department of Transport.

In the province had 77 deaths in 1931 there were 67 deaths, and in 1932 the number fell to 65. The accident rate per 100,000 vehicles was 50.2 in 1931, 49.5 in 1932, 50.0 in 1933. In New Brunswick, 42 in Manitoba, 34 in Saskatchewan, and 55 in British Columbia, the accident rate per 100,000 motor cars registered in 1932 was 56.6, compared with 57.5 in 1931, 56.7 in 1930, 56.2 in 1929, 62.4 in British Columbia, 9.2 in Ontario, 18.7 in Quebec, 17.4 in Newfoundland, 12.1 in Alberta. Alberta's percentage of 55.4 compared with the Canadian percentage of 60.01.

Alberta had been experiencing a marked reduction in the number of accidents in the past three years, according to figures just released by the Provincial Department of Transport.

In the province had 77 deaths in 1931 there were 67 deaths, and in 1932 the number fell to 65. The accident rate per 100,000 vehicles was 50.2 in 1931, 49.5 in 1932, 50.0 in 1933. In New Brunswick, 42 in Manitoba, 34 in Saskatchewan, and 55 in British Columbia, the accident rate per 100,000 motor cars registered in 1932 was 56.6, compared with 57.5 in 1931, 56.7 in 1930, 56.2 in 1929, 62.4 in British Columbia, 9.2 in Ontario, 18.7 in Quebec, 17.4 in Newfoundland, 12.1 in Alberta. Alberta's percentage of 55.4 compared with the Canadian percentage of 60.01.

Alberta had been experiencing a marked reduction in the number of accidents in the past three years, according to figures just released by the Provincial Department of Transport.

In the province had 77 deaths in 1931 there were 67 deaths, and in 1932 the number fell to 65. The accident rate per 100,000 vehicles was 50.2 in 1931, 49.5 in 1932, 50.0 in 1933. In New Brunswick, 42 in Manitoba, 34 in Saskatchewan, and 55 in British Columbia, the accident rate per 100,000 motor cars registered in 1932 was 56.6, compared with 57.5 in 1931, 56.7 in 1930, 56.2 in 1929, 62.4 in British Columbia, 9.2 in Ontario, 18.7 in Quebec, 17.4 in Newfoundland, 12.1 in Alberta. Alberta's percentage of 55.4 compared with the Canadian percentage of 60.01.

Alberta had been experiencing a marked reduction in the number of accidents in the past three years, according to figures just released by the Provincial Department of Transport.

In the province had 77 deaths in 1931 there were 67 deaths, and in 1932 the number fell to 65. The accident rate per 100,000 vehicles was 50.2 in 1931, 49.5 in 1932, 50.0 in 1933. In New Brunswick, 42 in Manitoba, 34 in Saskatchewan, and 55 in British Columbia, the accident rate per 100,000 motor cars registered in 1932 was 56.6, compared with 57.5 in 1931, 56.7 in 1930, 56.2 in 1929, 62.4 in British Columbia, 9.2 in Ontario, 18.7 in Quebec, 17.4 in Newfoundland, 12.1 in Alberta. Alberta's percentage of 55.4 compared with the Canadian percentage of 60.01.

Alberta had been experiencing a marked reduction in the number of accidents in the past three years, according to figures just released by the Provincial Department of Transport.

In the province had 77 deaths in 1931 there were 67 deaths, and in 1932 the number fell to 65. The accident rate per 100,000 vehicles was 50.2 in 1931, 49.5 in 1932, 50.0 in 1933. In New Brunswick, 42 in Manitoba, 34 in Saskatchewan, and 55 in British Columbia, the accident rate per 100,000 motor cars registered in 1932 was 56.6, compared with 57.5 in 1931, 56.7 in 1930, 56.2 in 1929, 62.4 in British Columbia, 9.2 in Ontario, 18.7 in Quebec, 17.4 in Newfoundland, 12.1 in Alberta. Alberta's percentage of 55.4 compared with the Canadian percentage of 60.01.

Alberta had been experiencing a marked reduction in the number of accidents in the past three years, according to figures just released by the Provincial Department of Transport.

In the province had 77 deaths in 1931 there were 67 deaths, and in 1932 the number fell to 65. The accident rate per 100,000 vehicles was 50.2 in 1931, 49.5 in 1932, 50.0 in 1933. In New Brunswick, 42 in Manitoba, 34 in Saskatchewan, and 55 in British Columbia, the accident rate per 100,000 motor cars registered in 1932 was 56.6, compared with 57.5 in 1931, 56.7 in 1930, 56.2 in 1929, 62.4 in British Columbia, 9.2 in Ontario, 18.7 in Quebec, 17.4 in Newfoundland, 12.1 in Alberta. Alberta's percentage of 55.4 compared with the Canadian percentage of 60.01.

Alberta had been experiencing a marked reduction in the number of accidents in the past three years, according to figures just released by the Provincial Department of Transport.

In the province had 77 deaths in 1931 there were 67 deaths, and in 1932 the number fell to 65. The accident rate per 100,000 vehicles was 50.2 in 1931, 49.5 in 1932, 50.0 in 1933. In New Brunswick, 42 in Manitoba, 34 in Saskatchewan, and 55 in British Columbia, the accident rate per 100,000 motor cars registered in 1932 was 56.6, compared with 57.5 in 1931, 56.7 in 1930, 56.2 in 1929, 62.4 in British Columbia, 9.2 in Ontario, 18.7 in Quebec, 17.4 in Newfoundland, 12.1 in Alberta. Alberta's percentage of 55.4 compared with the Canadian percentage of 60.01.

Alberta had been experiencing a marked reduction in the number of accidents in the past three years, according to figures just released by the Provincial Department of Transport.

In the province had 77 deaths in 1931 there were 67 deaths, and in 1932 the number fell to 65. The accident rate per 100,000 vehicles was 50.2 in 1931, 49.5 in 1932, 50.0 in 1933. In New Brunswick, 42 in Manitoba, 34 in Saskatchewan, and 55 in British Columbia, the accident rate per 100,000 motor cars registered in 1932 was 56.6, compared with 57.5 in 1931, 56.7 in 1930, 56.2 in 1929, 62.4 in British Columbia, 9.2 in Ontario, 18.7 in Quebec, 17.4 in Newfoundland, 12.1 in Alberta. Alberta's percentage of 55.4 compared with the Canadian percentage of 60.01.

Alberta had been experiencing a marked reduction in the number of accidents in the past three years, according to figures just released by the Provincial Department of Transport.

In the province had 77 deaths in 1931 there were 67 deaths, and in 1932 the number fell to 65. The accident rate per 100,000 vehicles was 50.2 in 1931, 49.5 in 1932, 50.0 in 1933. In New Brunswick, 42 in Manitoba, 34 in Saskatchewan, and 55 in British Columbia, the accident rate per 100,000 motor cars registered in 1932 was 56.6, compared with 57.5 in 1931, 56.7 in 1930, 56.2 in 1929, 62.4 in British Columbia, 9.2 in Ontario, 18.7 in Quebec, 17.4 in Newfoundland, 12.1 in Alberta. Alberta's percentage of 55.4 compared with the Canadian percentage of 60.01.

Alberta had been experiencing a marked reduction in the number of accidents in the past three years, according to figures just released by the Provincial Department of Transport.

In the province had 77 deaths in 1931 there were 67 deaths, and in 1932 the number fell to 65. The accident rate per 100,000 vehicles was 50.2 in 1931, 49.5 in 1932, 50.0 in 1933. In New Brunswick, 42 in Manitoba, 34 in Saskatchewan, and 55 in British Columbia, the accident rate per 100,000 motor cars registered in 1932 was 56.6, compared with 57.5 in 1931, 56.7 in 1930, 56.2 in 1929, 62.4 in British Columbia, 9.2 in Ontario, 18.7 in Quebec, 17.4 in Newfoundland, 12.1 in Alberta. Alberta's percentage of 55.4 compared with the Canadian percentage of 60.01.

Alberta had been experiencing a marked reduction in the number of accidents in the past three years, according to figures just released by the Provincial Department of Transport.

In the province had 77 deaths in 1931 there were 67 deaths, and in 1932 the number fell to 65. The accident rate per 100,000 vehicles was 50.2 in 1931, 49.5 in 1932, 50.0 in 1933. In New Brunswick, 42 in Manitoba, 34 in Saskatchewan, and 55 in British Columbia, the accident rate per 100,000 motor cars registered in 1932 was 56.6, compared with 57.5 in 1931, 56.7 in 1930, 56.2 in 1929, 62.4 in British Columbia, 9.2 in Ontario, 18.7 in Quebec, 17.4 in Newfoundland, 12.1 in Alberta. Alberta's percentage of 55.4 compared with the Canadian percentage of 60.01.

Alberta had been experiencing a marked reduction in the number of accidents in the past three years, according to figures just released by the Provincial Department of Transport.

In the province had 77 deaths in 1931 there were 67 deaths, and in 1932 the number fell to 65. The accident rate per 100,000 vehicles was 50.2 in 1931, 49.5 in 1932, 50.0 in 1933. In New Brunswick, 42 in Manitoba, 34 in Saskatchewan, and 55 in British Columbia, the accident rate per 100,000 motor cars registered in 1932 was 56.6, compared with 57.5 in 1931, 56.7 in 1930, 56.2 in 1929, 62.4 in British Columbia, 9.2 in Ontario, 18.7 in Quebec, 17.4 in Newfoundland, 12.1 in Alberta. Alberta's percentage of 55.4 compared with the Canadian percentage of 60.01.

Alberta had been experiencing a marked reduction in the number of accidents in the past three years, according to figures just released by the Provincial Department of Transport.

In the province had 77 deaths in 1931 there were 67 deaths, and in 1932 the number fell to 65. The accident rate per 100,000 vehicles was 50.2 in 1931, 49.5 in 1932, 50.0 in 1933. In New Brunswick, 42 in Manitoba, 34 in Saskatchewan, and 55 in British Columbia, the accident rate per 100,000 motor cars registered in 1932 was 56.6, compared with 57.5 in 1931, 56.7 in 1930, 56.2 in 1929, 62.4 in British Columbia, 9.2 in Ontario, 18.7 in Quebec, 17.4 in Newfoundland, 12.1 in Alberta. Alberta's percentage of 55.4 compared with the Canadian percentage of 60.01.

Alberta had been experiencing a marked reduction in the number of accidents in the past three years, according to figures just released by the Provincial Department of Transport.

In the province had 77 deaths in 1931 there were 67 deaths, and in 1932 the number fell to 65. The accident rate per 100,000 vehicles was 50.2 in 1931, 49.5 in 1932, 50.0 in 1933. In New Brunswick, 42 in Manitoba, 34 in Saskatchewan, and 55 in British Columbia, the accident rate per 100,000 motor cars registered in 1932 was 56.6, compared with 57.5 in 1931, 56.7 in 1930, 56.2 in 1929, 62.4 in British Columbia, 9.2 in Ontario, 18.7 in Quebec, 17.4 in Newfoundland, 12.1 in Alberta. Alberta's percentage of 55.4 compared with the Canadian percentage of 60.01.

Alberta had been experiencing a marked reduction in the number of accidents in the past three years, according to figures just released by the Provincial Department of Transport.

In the province had 77 deaths in 1931 there were 67 deaths, and in 1932 the number fell to 65. The accident rate per 100,000 vehicles was 50.2 in 1931, 49.5 in 1932, 50.0 in 1933. In New Brunswick, 42 in Manitoba, 34 in Saskatchewan, and 55 in British Columbia, the accident rate per 100,000 motor cars registered in 1932 was 56.6, compared with 57.5 in 1931, 56.7 in 1930, 56.2 in 1929, 62.4 in British Columbia, 9.2 in Ontario, 18.7 in Quebec, 17.4 in Newfoundland, 12.1 in Alberta. Alberta's percentage of 55.4 compared with the Canadian percentage of 60.01.

Alberta had been experiencing a marked reduction in the number of accidents in the past three years, according to figures just released by the Provincial Department of Transport.

In the province had 77 deaths in 1931 there were 67 deaths, and in 1932 the number fell to 65. The accident rate per 100,000 vehicles was 50.2 in 1931, 49.5 in 1932, 50.0 in 1933. In New Brunswick, 42 in Manitoba, 34 in Saskatchewan, and 55 in British Columbia, the accident rate per 100,000 motor cars registered in 1932 was 56.6, compared with 57.5 in 1931, 56.7 in 1930, 56.2 in 1929, 62.4 in British Columbia, 9.2 in Ontario, 18.7 in Quebec, 17.4 in Newfoundland, 12.1 in Alberta. Alberta's percentage of 55.4 compared with the Canadian percentage of 60.01.

Alberta had been experiencing a marked reduction in the number of accidents in the past three years, according to figures just released by the Provincial Department of Transport.

In the province had 77 deaths in 1931 there were 67 deaths, and in 1932 the number fell to 65. The accident rate per 100,000 vehicles was 50.2 in 1931, 49.5 in 1932, 50.0 in 1933. In New Brunswick, 42 in Manitoba, 34 in Saskatchewan, and 55 in British Columbia, the accident rate per 100,000 motor cars registered in 1932 was 56.6, compared with 57.5 in 1931, 56.7 in 1930, 56.2 in 1929, 62.4 in British Columbia, 9.2 in Ontario, 18.7 in Quebec, 17.4 in Newfoundland, 12.1 in Alberta. Alberta's percentage of 55.4 compared with the Canadian percentage of 60.01.

Alberta had been experiencing a marked reduction in the number of accidents in the past three years, according to figures just released by the Provincial Department of Transport.

In the province had 77 deaths in 1931 there were 67 deaths, and in 1932 the number fell to 65. The accident rate per 100,000 vehicles was 50.2 in 1931, 49.5 in 1932, 50.0 in 1933. In New Brunswick, 42 in Manitoba, 34 in Saskatchewan, and 55 in British Columbia, the accident rate per 100,000 motor cars registered in 1932 was 56.6, compared with 57.5 in 1931, 56.7 in 1930, 56.2 in 1929, 62.4 in British Columbia, 9.2 in Ontario, 18.7 in Quebec, 17.4 in Newfoundland, 12.1 in Alberta. Alberta's percentage of 55.4 compared with the Canadian percentage of 60.01.

Alberta had been experiencing a marked reduction in the number of accidents in the past three years, according to figures just released by the Provincial Department of Transport.

In the province had 77 deaths in 1931 there were 67 deaths, and in 1932 the number fell to 65. The accident rate per 100,000 vehicles was 50.2 in 1931, 49.5 in 1932, 50.0 in 1933. In New Brunswick, 42 in Manitoba, 34 in Saskatchewan, and 55 in British Columbia, the accident rate per 100,000 motor cars registered in 1932 was 56.6, compared with 57.5 in 1931, 56.7 in 1930, 56.2 in 1929, 62.4 in British Columbia, 9.2 in Ontario, 18.7 in Quebec, 17.4 in Newfoundland, 12.1 in Alberta. Alberta's percentage of 55.4 compared with the Canadian percentage of 60.01.

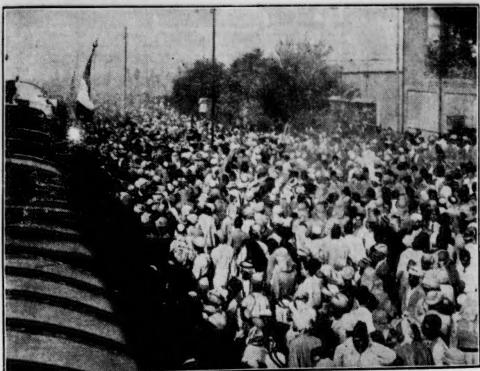
Alberta had been experiencing a marked reduction in the number of accidents in the past three years, according to figures just released by the Provincial Department of Transport.

In the province had 77 deaths in 1931 there were 67 deaths, and in 1932 the number fell to 65. The accident rate per 100,000 vehicles was 50.2 in 1931, 49.5 in 1932, 50.0 in 1933. In New Brunswick, 42 in Manitoba, 34 in Saskatchewan, and 55 in British Columbia, the accident rate per 100,000 motor cars registered in 1932 was 56.6, compared with 57.5 in 1931, 56.7 in 1930, 56.2 in 1929, 62.4 in British Columbia, 9.2 in Ontario, 18.7 in Quebec, 17.4 in Newfoundland, 12.1 in Alberta. Alberta's percentage of 55.4 compared with the Canadian percentage of 60.01.

Alberta had been experiencing a marked reduction in the number of accidents in the past three years, according to figures just released by the Provincial Department of Transport.

ILLUSTRATED NEWS OF THE WEEK - A SPECIAL TRIBUNE FEATURE

THE BEST OF THE WEEK'S INTERESTING NEWS PICTURES



FEISAL'S SOLDIERS RECEIVE GREAT WELCOME AFTER BATTLE

This scene is part of the incident which is reported to have caused the death of King Feisal of Irak. A huge crowd is shown meeting the Irak army on its return to Bagdad after the operations against the Assyrians. Thousands of admirers danced before the soldiers and women showered flowers upon them. King Feisal was in terrible trouble in Irak and had to leave the country. It is said that his soldiers had assassinated 300 Assyrian Christians. Instead of resting in the Swiss Mountains, where his physicians had ordered him to go, the picturesque king spent days travelling to London and back again to explain the situation.



WASHINGTON READY FOR THE WORLD SERIES

The American baseball team, champion of the world, the Washington Senators, are now ready to battle the New York Giants in the World series. This picture shows (center) Joe Cronin, youngest man never to manage a major league pennant winner and the only playing manager to pilot a championship team in the American League since 1925. His playing position is shortstop. Left is Moe Berg, catcher, who has the unique record of being the greatest linguist in baseball, being fluent in nine languages. Berg, however, is no great pitcher when catching a baseball from a lightning-fast pitcher, but it shows his versatility. At the right is William Bottom, also a catcher. "Cliff," as he is called by the fans, has been used mostly this season as a pinch hitter, and he knows how to hit 'em.

LONDON, Sept. 18.—Canada and 14 other countries were represented today at the first meeting of the West African Council, of which Robert Bingham, United States ambassador to Great Britain, was appointed chairman. The council was created to take over the application of the recently signed gold wheat agreement. This will be based on producers to restrict output and consumers to stimulate the use of wheat.

LONDON, Sept. 19.—In a long interview with Prime Minister MacDonald this afternoon, Captain H. A. Underhill, Canadian foreign minister, outlined the results of the momentous conversations on disarmament in Paris with the French. From the present informal meeting of the cabinet has been called to discuss it tomorrow. The gravity of the international situation is apparent while there seems to be a certain advance toward an agreement.



BABY SUBMARINE TO SEEK LUSITANIA'S TREASURE

Using his 22-foot submarine, "Explorer," Simon Lake, famous inventor of underwater craft, hopes to succeed in an attempt to reach the wreck of the liner Lusitania. In her ocean grave off the Irish coast, where she was torpedoed in 1916. The diminutive submarine attained a depth of 300 feet in initial tests in Long Island Sound recently and as the sunken liner lies in only 200 feet of water, it is reasonable to expect that the expedition will have a good chance of succeeding in the venture. The strong room of the liner is said to contain about \$40,000,000 in gold and silver, as well as a large quantity of precious stones and other jewelry.

MAYOR RALPH H. WEBB
At a press conference he was highly instrumental in bringing about a compromise agreement between the Winona Electric Railway Company and its employees by which a strike has been averted, or at least postponed.

CUBA'S NEW PRESIDENT AND HIS MILITARY AIDES

Leaders of the new junta, who are in command of war at Camp Columbia, Havana, just before the coup that swept them into power. Left to right: Dr. Ramon Grau San Martin, new president; Sergio Carbo, Colonel Fulgencio Batista, who now heads the Cuban army, and Dr. Guillermo Portela, wearing glasses.

News Flashes

WINDSOR, Ont., Sept. 26.—Full meeting of the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress, which represents more than 100,000 workers, Tuesday was thrown back by a railway strike caused by the prospect of a further ten per cent wage cut.

NEW YORK, Sept. 26.—After advancing to the highest rates since the United Kingdom left gold in 1931, British currency turned easy on Tuesday, ending at 25.50 cents a day and closed with small net losses. Short covering by European speculators was blamed for the decline in the value of British currencies after the United States had decided on some form of a new gold standard. The results caused the United States dollar to fall to a new low record in terms of gold and gold currencies today.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.—After advancing to the highest rates since the United Kingdom left gold in 1931, British currency turned easy on Tuesday, ending at 25.50 cents a day and closed with small net losses. Short covering by European speculators was blamed for the decline in the value of British currencies after the United States had decided on some form of a new gold standard. The results caused the United States dollar to fall to a new low record in terms of gold and gold currencies today.

OTTAWA, Sept. 26.—Influences are working against a bill of motion of parliament in favor of one proposed directly after New Year's, with January 11 mentioned as a possible date. The bill, introduced by the government, made clear at the department that no general order had been sent, however, to consult to execute the war.

CALGARY, Sept. 19.—The Alberta Wheat Pool executive is meeting here today to decide definitely the initial payment on wheat delivered in 1934-35. The Pool at the present is paying 35 cents a bushel on the basis of No. 1 Northern, but an increase of 10 cents is being proposed to 45 cents for wheat delivered in 1935.

WINDSOR, Ont., Sept. 19.—Labor took a definite stand today in favor of a six-hour day, which will reduce production per hour. With a minimum of discussion the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, in convention here, passed a resolution requesting the government to put in force a six-hour day, five-day week, in all industries, with a minimum wage of 45 cents an hour, "to increase the purchasing power of the masses as it is only by this means the economic conditions of all classes can be improved."

HAVANA, Cuba, Sept. 26.—Confused by the declared war, the new Cuban government today dispatched a trainload of troops and students to Camaguey province, where Captain Hernandez has taken to the field.



DIRECT NAZI'S RECOVERY PROGRAM

Keeping out of the limelight behind the government of Chancellor Adolf Hitler of Germany are these three men, who hold positions corresponding to the United States NRA administration. They are Frits Thyssen, president of the Krupp group; Walther Rathenau, Nazi minister of economics; and Krupp von Bohlen (center), munitions magnate, who form the council steering Germany's recovery program.



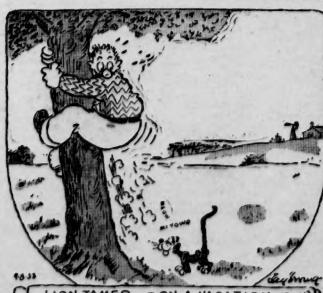
BALLOONISTS FOUND

Ward T. Van Orman, famous balloonist, and Frank A. Trotter (top), who were missing entrants in the Gordon Bennett balloon race for several days, have been found at Thor Lake, 55 miles west of Sudbury, Ontario, where Captain Hernandez has taken to the field.



"We simply got to get him up somehow, it's his turn to do the digging!"

The Humorist, London.



LION-TAMER — ON A VACATION, YEAH!

Paragraphs of Personal Interest

Hugh O'Brien left on Friday to attend the University of Alberta.

J. Jackson, representing Telford Coal Company, was a recent business visitor to town.

Dan McNeil, manager of Lyle's Limited of Barrowdale, returned from a business trip to Edmonton on Friday.

Miss Mary Thomson left on Friday for Edmonton, where she will continue her studies at the University of Alberta.

W. I. MONTHLY MEETING

The October meeting of the Grande Prairie Women's Institute will be held at the home of Mrs. J. E. Fortier on Thursday, October 5, beginning at 8 p.m.

Mr. W. L. Langille, student minister at Delano during the summer, left on Tuesday for Halifax, where he will continue his studies.

Ronald Langille, son of T. E. Langille of Barrowdale, spent a few hours at Grande Prairie on Monday, en route from a trip to the north of the river.

Mrs. George Hart of Peace Coups was a passenger on Friday night's train en route to Chicago to attend the Century of Progress Fair.

Mr. E. Yule left the train on Friday's train when the train stopped for the winter. She will divide the time between Montreal and Brandon.

CLAIRMONT LADIES' AID

The Clairmont Ladies' Aid will meet at the home of Rev. and Mrs. J. H. Hunter on October 5, at 3 o'clock. All ladies of the community are invited to attend.

Mr. and Mrs. M. L. Prentiss and their son, Mac, will reside in the Loney house on block north of the Royal Canadian Legion on October 1, moving from the farm.

J. P. Martin of Edmonton, attached to the Canadian National colonization office at Edmonton, was a business visitor to Grande Prairie between trains on Tuesday.

H. Hole, of Hole & Hole, Edmonton, and W. C. Koenig, manager of the plumbing, heating and mining departments of Marshall Wells, Edmonton, were business visitors to Grande Prairie.

Mr. M. L. Bowen of Calgary, inspector representing the Canadian indemnity Company, spent the week-end in Grande Prairie and will remain here until October 10, en route to his local agent, D. W. Pratt.

While in Vancouver, Mrs. F. MacDonald met Father Cunningham, formerly in charge of the Catholic Mission here. He gave a talk at the annual meeting of miners with his local agent, D. W. Pratt.

Judge Rutherford of Brooklyn, N.Y., will be here by arrangement of the Canadian Capital Theatre on Sunday afternoon, at 3 o'clock. No admission. The public are cordially invited. The Orchestra will be in attendance.

JUDGE RUTHERFORD

Judge Rutherford of Brooklyn, N.Y., will be here by arrangement of the Canadian Capital Theatre on Sunday afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

No admission. The public are cordially invited. The Orchestra will be in attendance.

Mr. H. A. Dyke, of the firm of Dyke and Beaton, was a business visitor to the district between trains last Friday. Mr. Dyke, who is solicitor for the Lyle's Limited of Barrowdale, inspected the property accompanied by D. W. Pratt, their local representative.

HURT WHILE UNLOADING CAR

On Monday of last week, Jack Miller of Campbell, Wilson & Horne, while unloading a car, fell and hit his back. He was taken to the Lyle's Limited of Barrowdale, where he was accompanied by D. W. Pratt, their local representative.

SUPREME COURT SITTING

A sitting of the Supreme Court will be held at Grande Prairie on November 28. It is understood that Hon. Mr. Justice Tweedie will preside.

ST. JOSEPH'S CHURCH

Masses, Sunday, October 1, at 8:30 a.m. Reading devotions at 7:30 a.m. Mass at Hyline at 9 a.m., and Benediction at 11 a.m.

G. C. I. T. HELD INTERESTING CONCLAVE ON WEDNESDAY

Forty members of C. G. I. T. met with their wives in a conference held at St. Paul's Church on Wednesday evening of last week.

Before supper a half dozen of games were played, including the popular Miss Helen Saunders. Then all set down to the tables to supper. Miss Hudson led the girls in a singing session, and the men in a discussion of enthusiasm and Miss Saunders then gave a talk on how to conduct a business meeting.

The girls were then assigned to their groups, and the senior group, under Miss Saunders, began their meeting.

The intermediate group includes the younger girls, and these were led by Miss Jean Huston.

Miss Mary Robertson will have the charge of the junior group.

After the group divisions had been made, Miss Huston gave a talk on "Patriotism," and Miss N. G. G. gave an inspirational talk on "Currying Out My Lord's Design."

The closing took the form of a participated in a closing ceremony, in which all

KING BORIS HAS NOVEL WAY OF GETTING GOOD ROADS

King Boris of Bulgaria, the monarch who wants good roads for getting them, has a novel way of getting them.

Every time he drives his car over a road and bumps a stretch, it is his exact location, and next day invades his minister of highways and commands him to repair the road.

A royal invitation is equivalent to a command. Trembling, the minister obeyed. After coffee and tea, he turned his back and little rode into the country. The minister has to reply that he would be only too delighted if he could be invited again.

Once the bad patch of roadbed is reached, the minister takes the wheel and drives at full speed, until he gradually steps on the gas until he hits the seven-eighths mark.

Then he sits in the back seat, over one wheel. He never looks back to observe the anguished ministerial features of the minister as he turns around and says, "You see, Your Excellency, our roads are not half as bad as they were."

The next day sees a sizeable working gang mending the offending stretch of way.

KING BORIS HAS NOVEL WAY OF GETTING GOOD ROADS

King Boris of Bulgaria, the monarch who wants good roads for getting them, has a novel way of getting them.

Every time he drives his car over a road and bumps a stretch, it is his exact location, and next day invades his minister of highways and commands him to repair the road.

A royal invitation is equivalent to a command. Trembling, the minister obeyed. After coffee and tea, he turned his back and little rode into the country. The minister has to reply that he would be only too delighted if he could be invited again.

Once the bad patch of roadbed is reached, the minister takes the wheel and drives at full speed, until he gradually steps on the gas until he hits the seven-eighths mark.

Then he sits in the back seat, over one wheel. He never looks back to observe the anguished ministerial features of the minister as he turns around and says, "You see, Your Excellency, our roads are not half as bad as they were."

The next day sees a sizeable working gang mending the offending stretch of way.

THE SALVATION ARMY

Officer in charge: Captain F. Henderson and Lieutenant P. Cox.

SUNDAY SERVICES

7:30 a.m.—Kneel Drill.

11:00 a.m.—Holiness Meeting.

7:30 p.m.—Public Salvation meeting.

MONDAY

8:00 p.m.—Bible study.

TUESDAY

7:30 p.m.—Guard parade.

THURSDAY

8:00 p.m.—Public Sunshine Hour.

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 8—22nd Anniversary services.

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 15—23rd Anniversary services.

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 22—24th Anniversary services.

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 29—25th Anniversary services.

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 5—26th Anniversary services.

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 12—27th Anniversary services.

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 19—28th Anniversary services.

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 26—29th Anniversary services.

SUNDAY, DECEMBER 3—30th Anniversary services.

SUNDAY, DECEMBER 10—31st Anniversary services.

SUNDAY, DECEMBER 17—32nd Anniversary services.

SUNDAY, DECEMBER 24—33rd Anniversary services.

SUNDAY, DECEMBER 31—34th Anniversary services.

SUNDAY, JANUARY 7—35th Anniversary services.

SUNDAY, JANUARY 14—36th Anniversary services.

SUNDAY, JANUARY 21—37th Anniversary services.

SUNDAY, JANUARY 28—38th Anniversary services.

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 4—39th Anniversary services.

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 11—40th Anniversary services.

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 18—41st Anniversary services.

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 25—42nd Anniversary services.

SUNDAY, MARCH 4—43rd Anniversary services.

SUNDAY, MARCH 11—44th Anniversary services.

SUNDAY, MARCH 18—45th Anniversary services.

SUNDAY, MARCH 25—46th Anniversary services.

SUNDAY, APRIL 1—47th Anniversary services.

SUNDAY, APRIL 8—48th Anniversary services.

SUNDAY, APRIL 15—49th Anniversary services.

SUNDAY, APRIL 22—50th Anniversary services.

SUNDAY, APRIL 29—51st Anniversary services.

SUNDAY, MAY 6—52nd Anniversary services.

SUNDAY, MAY 13—53rd Anniversary services.

SUNDAY, MAY 20—54th Anniversary services.

SUNDAY, MAY 27—55th Anniversary services.

SUNDAY, JUNE 3—56th Anniversary services.

SUNDAY, JUNE 10—57th Anniversary services.

SUNDAY, JUNE 17—58th Anniversary services.

SUNDAY, JUNE 24—59th Anniversary services.

SUNDAY, JUNE 31—60th Anniversary services.

SUNDAY, JULY 8—61st Anniversary services.

SUNDAY, JULY 15—62nd Anniversary services.

SUNDAY, JULY 22—63rd Anniversary services.

SUNDAY, JULY 29—64th Anniversary services.

SUNDAY, AUGUST 5—65th Anniversary services.

SUNDAY, AUGUST 12—66th Anniversary services.

SUNDAY, AUGUST 19—67th Anniversary services.

SUNDAY, AUGUST 26—68th Anniversary services.

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 2—69th Anniversary services.

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 9—70th Anniversary services.

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 16—71st Anniversary services.

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 23—72nd Anniversary services.

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 30—73rd Anniversary services.

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 7—74th Anniversary services.

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 14—75th Anniversary services.

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 21—76th Anniversary services.

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 28—77th Anniversary services.

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 4—78th Anniversary services.

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 11—79th Anniversary services.

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 18—80th Anniversary services.

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 25—81st Anniversary services.

SUNDAY, DECEMBER 2—82nd Anniversary services.

SUNDAY, DECEMBER 9—83rd Anniversary services.

SUNDAY, DECEMBER 16—84th Anniversary services.

SUNDAY, DECEMBER 23—85th Anniversary services.

SUNDAY, DECEMBER 30—86th Anniversary services.

SUNDAY, JANUARY 6—87th Anniversary services.

SUNDAY, JANUARY 13—88th Anniversary services.

SUNDAY, JANUARY 20—89th Anniversary services.

SUNDAY, JANUARY 27—90th Anniversary services.

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 3—91st Anniversary services.

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 10—92nd Anniversary services.

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 17—93rd Anniversary services.

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 24—94th Anniversary services.

SUNDAY, MARCH 3—95th Anniversary services.

SUNDAY, MARCH 10—96th Anniversary services.

SUNDAY, MARCH 17—97th Anniversary services.

SUNDAY, MARCH 24—98th Anniversary services.

SUNDAY, APRIL 7—99th Anniversary services.

SUNDAY, APRIL 14—100th Anniversary services.

SUNDAY, APRIL 21—101st Anniversary services.

SUNDAY, APRIL 28—102nd Anniversary services.

SUNDAY, MAY 5—103rd Anniversary services.

SUNDAY, MAY 12—104th Anniversary services.

SUNDAY, MAY 19—105th Anniversary services.

SUNDAY, MAY 26—106th Anniversary services.

SUNDAY, JUNE 2—107th Anniversary services.

SUNDAY, JUNE 9—108th Anniversary services.

SUNDAY, JUNE 16—109th Anniversary services.

SUNDAY, JUNE 23—110th Anniversary services.

SUNDAY, JUNE 30—111th Anniversary services.

SUNDAY, JULY 7—112th Anniversary services.

SUNDAY, JULY 14—113th Anniversary services.

SUNDAY, JULY 21—114th Anniversary services.

SUNDAY, JULY 28—115th Anniversary services.

SUNDAY, AUGUST 4—116th Anniversary services.

SUNDAY, AUGUST 11—117th Anniversary services.

SUNDAY, AUGUST 18—118th Anniversary services.

SUNDAY, AUGUST 25—119th Anniversary services.

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 1—120th Anniversary services.

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 8—121st Anniversary services.

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 15—122nd Anniversary services.

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 22—123rd Anniversary services.

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 29—124th Anniversary services.

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 6—125th Anniversary services.

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 13—126th Anniversary services.

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 20—127th Anniversary services.

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 27—128th Anniversary services.

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 3—129th Anniversary services.

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 10—130th Anniversary services.

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 17—131st Anniversary services.

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 24—132nd Anniversary services.

SUNDAY, DECEMBER 1—133rd Anniversary services.

SUNDAY, DECEMBER 8—134th Anniversary services.

SUNDAY, DECEMBER 15—135th Anniversary services.

SUNDAY, DECEMBER 22—136th Anniversary services.

SUNDAY, DECEMBER 29—137th Anniversary services.

SUNDAY, JANUARY 5—138th Anniversary services.

SUNDAY, JANUARY 12—139th Anniversary services.

SUNDAY, JANUARY 19—140th Anniversary services.

SUNDAY, JANUARY 26—141st Anniversary services.

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 2—142nd Anniversary services.

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 9—143rd Anniversary services.

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 16—144th Anniversary services.

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 23—145th Anniversary services.

SUNDAY, MARCH 2—146th Anniversary services.

SUNDAY, MARCH 9—147th Anniversary services.

SUNDAY, MARCH 16—148th Anniversary services.

SUNDAY, MARCH 23—149th Anniversary services.

SUNDAY, MARCH 30—150th Anniversary services.

SUNDAY, APRIL 6—151st Anniversary services.

SUNDAY, APRIL 13—152nd Anniversary services.

SUNDAY, APRIL 20—153rd Anniversary services.

SUNDAY, APRIL 27—154th Anniversary services.

SUNDAY, MAY 4—155th Anniversary services.

SUNDAY, MAY 11—156th Anniversary services.

SUNDAY, MAY 18—157th Anniversary services.

SUNDAY, MAY 25—158th Anniversary services.

SUNDAY, JUNE 1—159th Anniversary services.

SUNDAY, JUNE 8—160th Anniversary services.

SUNDAY, JUNE 15—161st Anniversary services.

SUNDAY, JUNE 22—162nd Anniversary services.

SUNDAY, JUNE 29—163rd Anniversary services.

SUNDAY, JULY 6—164th Anniversary services.

SUNDAY, JULY 13—165th Anniversary services.

SUNDAY, JULY 20—166th Anniversary services.

SUNDAY, JULY 27—167th Anniversary services.

SUNDAY, AUGUST 3—168th Anniversary services.

SUNDAY, AUGUST 10—169th Anniversary services.

